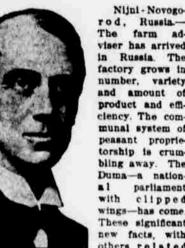
# Making Tomorrow's =World==

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.

#### RUSSIA-A NEW NATION



and amount of clency. The communal system of peasant proprietorship is crum-Duma-a nationparliament with clipped wings-has come These significant others related

Russia. It was a handful of scattered tribes yesterday. It comprises oneseventh of the world's land surface today, a Muscovite giant sprawling across two continents, and possesses one-ninth of the world's population. It was agricultural yesterday; today the factory is taking labor from the farm and building great cities. It was a land of serfs yesterday and today all Russia is freed from serfdom. Farming was carried on yesterday with the rudest implements and today there is the newly-cleared fields of the North South. It was an absolute monarchy yesterday tempered by assassination and today, thanks to the fright which revolution and threatened revolution caused to the Czar's advisers, it has a Duma, with limited powers and partial free-speech, and a partially free press and a modicum of manhood suf-

The traveler is first shown, with their attendant beggars, the cathecent in this land where the Orthodox

Niini - Novogo- | aids in the transformation of Russia. Before the emancipation of the serfs farm ad- the land around a village was held in viser has arrived common. The village assembly anin Russia. The nually divided the fields among the factory grows in families of the village for the purpose number, variety of cultivation. With the products of this cultivation each family must supproduct and em- port itself. Under the present system communal ownership has been theoretically abolished but, in the more remote districts, not practically. Communal cultivation still, in many places, exists. In the villages of northern and central Russia the whole of the female population and about onehalf of the male inhabitants are habitually occupied in cultivating the communal land or the land allotted to new facts, with them. The arable part of this land is divided into three large fields, each thereunto, are of which is cut up into long, narrow t ransforming strips. The first field is reserved for the winter grain-rye, which in black bread, uninviting in appearance, but neither unwholesome nor unpalatable, forms the principal food of the rural population. In the second field is raised cats for the horses and buckwheat for food of the men and women. The third lies fallow and is used in summer as pasturage for the cattle. The value of rotation of crops has been long known and practiced in Russia. The tri-ennial system is very simple. The field which is used this American agricultural machinery in year for raising winter grain will be used next year for raising summer and on the wind-swept steppes of the grain and in the following year it will lie fallow. Every family in the two

Serfdom vs. Freedom.

divided.

The change going on from the serflabor system to a free labor situation may be compared, to a certain extent, to the change in the United States. where free labor succeeded slave la-"If the serfs had a great many drais of Russia, many and magnifi- ill-defined obligations to fulfill," commented Str Donald Mackenzie Wal-Church has firm hold upon the alle, lace, an Englishman who has spent

fields which it has under cultivation

has one or more of the long, narrow

strips or belts into which they are



Russian Women Farm Laborers.

giance of the people. The ikon, pie many years in Russia, "such as the ture-image of a saint, has prominent carting of the master's grain to marand honored place everywhere, in pub- ket, the preparing of his firewood, suplic buildings, in railway cars, in hotel plying of him with eggs, chickens, rooms, on the corners of the streets. Religion, in its outward manifestation at least, occupies large space in the life of the Russian. The palaces of the rulers are next shown, from the splendid Winter Palace on the Neva in St. Petersburg a capital, made to order, like Berlin and Madrid, and their master for support. Now all this with malice aforethought,-to the Palace of the Kremlin at the ancient and thing he uses. Besides this, from an hely capital city of Moscow with its Red Staircase stained with blood. Again the visitor is shown the galleries, where Russia, like older and more advanced Western Europe, has gathered its stolen art treasures or, as a climax, the Moscow gallery, with the masterful creations of the Russian artist, Verestchagin, arguments unanswerable against the syndicate slaughter men call war. But when is the present condition. Home induscathedral and palace and painting tries have been killed by the big fachave been seen the real Russia, a moving picture of progress, economic and

political, lies beyond. Peasants Becoming Artisans. The Russian peasant-muzhikwith the coming of the factory, has, in many sections of the empire, become a peasant-artisan. He works on the farm part of the year and in the factory in the town at other times. Often he leaves the farm to the women, old men and boys, and spends practically the entire twelve months at the factory, only visiting his farm home at long intervals. Russian manufacturing began with the iron foundries which were designed to make cannon and other munitions of war. It was soon extended to include the manufacture of woolen goods, cotton goods and, latterly, all the products employed in western civilization. Foreign capital, at first largely dominant in all Russian manufacturing, has been gradually succeeded by Russian capital. Most of the great factories are now owned and operated entirely by Russians. The development of the factory, by creating a necessity for more workmen in the cities and factory districts, has caused a change in ing survivals of self-government in a the farm conditions. This result was land of autocracy. These villages or accompanied by certain changes in the provincial assemblies - Zemstvos-in village or communal life which are some districts have established depots

home-made linen and the like-they had, on the other hand, a great many ill-defined privileges. They grazed their cattle during a part of the year on the manor land; they received firewood and logs for their huts; and, in times of famine, they could look to is changed. The serf must buy everyeconomic point of view, village life has been revolutionized. Formerly the members of a peasant family obtained from their ordinary domestic resources nearly all they required. Their domestic animals were bred at home and their agricultural implementa manufactured at home, except where iron was required. Little money was in use or needed. Very different tories and everything must be bought."

But with the change has come freedom. The Russian peasant, bowed with the weight and woe of centuries," is beginning to stand erect. The peasantry is passing through a period of transition. The peasant is learning the use of liberty and, though slowly, is improving the conditions of the village, which, in Russia, means rural life. The farm adviser, who is here unfortunately too much of a bureaucrat, is helping the peasant to help himself. The adviser is generally employed by a large landed proprietor who wishes to obtain greater returns from his land, but in certain parts of Russia the local governments have set farm advisers successfully to work

Assemblies Improve Agriculture. While the establishment of factories is making inroads upon the rural labor, the Russia of today is and, doubtless, the Russia of tomorrow will be an agricultural nation. Hence the efforts to increase the agricultural products by better seed and improved implements are initiated or encouraged by the local assemblies, interest-

in which improved implements and better seed are sold at moderate prices on installments, introduced elementary instruction in agriculture in the schools, established credit societies and village banks. The peasant, though slow to take advantage of these aids to progress, is gradually coming to see their possibilities and to make use of them

and the resemble of the manager days to

Authorities Against Progress. A fruitful cause of delay in Russia's progress is the opposition of the authorities, under which general phrase may be included the dignitaries of the Orthodox Church, the nobility and the bureaucracy. The indifference of the majority of the peasantry to any change and, indeed, its frequent revolt against change, also hinders progress. The Young Men's Christian Association, for example, finds no opportunity to gain place for its work in Russia, except in St. l'etersburg, where it conceals itself under a foreign name and has no Bible classes, save as the Orthodox priests give an occasional lecture. Factory inspection was resented by factory employes, as well as employers. When one inspector recommended that the workmen be provided with individual sleeping cots instead of being given beds together in a large dormitory roomthe manufacturer, frequently bringing labor from a long distance, must house the laborer—the workmen rebelled, asking: "Must we be cooped up like cattle in stalls?"

The serfs were slow in realizing their freedom and are, in the outlying districts, as devoted to their former masters, as the old-time darkey slaves in America. A domestic serf, vowing a pilgrimage if her master recovered from a dangerous illness, walked to Solovetsk, on the White Sea, 2,000 miles, in fulfillment of the

The bureaucrats intertwined with the reactionary element of the Orthodox Church form the chief obstacle to rapid or radical reform. They fear loss of power and prestige as well as position. Representatives of the provincial assemblies met secretly in Moscow to discuss non-political meaures of economic reform for Russia and were sent home by the govern-

The Czar's Fair Promises.

In the depression and revolt which followed the defeats of the Russo-Japanese war, the Council of Ministers yielded to the popular demand and sought to allay popular discontent by issuing a manifesto which declared the Czar's "inflexible resolutions:"

"To confer on the population the immovable foundations of civil liberty. including inviolability of person, liberty of conscience and freedom of speech, together with the right of holding public meetings and forming

"To include in the State Duma representatives of the unenfranchised

"To lay down as an absolute rule that no law could be valid without the approval of the State Duma and that the deputies should be able to take part in supervising the authorities so as to ensure their acting in conformity with the laws."

Duma Crippled but Progressing. The Russians took the Czar and his councillors at their word and elected what was called "the duma of the national indignation," representative of all classes, for your true Russian is amination of the locomotive has been at heart considerable of a democrat He does not agree with the French philosopher who preferred to be ruled by one lion of good family rather than one hundred rats of his own species. The first Duma sought really to govern Russia, which frightened officialdom, and the Duma was dissolved. Then came a second Duma, which a Conservative ridiculed as "the Duma of the national ignorance," which did nothing, and a third which was of higher character and more constructive. With each succeeding election, while the bureaucrats seek to cripple the Duma's power and control its actions to suit their own ends, the spirit of freedom grows and measurable progress toward popular government has been made. Entire freedom of conscience has not been obtained, as witness the attacks upon the Jews. not altogether religious persecution it may be noted. Entire liberty of speech is not yet, as testify the suppression of public meetings and the confiscation of newspapers which make war upon the government. The Duma is not free and there is no ministry responsible either to the people. as in the United States, or to the Parliament as in Great Britain. But the progress toward better conditions is being made more rapidly each year. The press liberal in tone in all the large cities, is a power for progress. In Moscow, Russia's greatest journal, owned by an able journalist, who thirty years ago, a Russian peasant. came to the Holy City with a single rouble for his entire capital, leads the

continuous campaign toward moderate republicanism.

A Great Nation in the Making. "The giant is blind, but thinking, And his locks are growing fast! The Russian peasantry are strong of intellect and body, generous, hospitable in the extreme, good-humored, deeply religious. With education and freedom they will outrank many other peoples who have had more prominent and honored place in history. A great nation is in the making in Russia. greater, it may well be believed than the outside world realizes-great, not merely because of the immensity of Russian territory and the number of its inhabitants, but great because of the strength and character of its people. And upon the Russian peasant is the new and Greater Russia to be

builded. In his own reverent phrase

-dai Bog-God grant it may be so!

"Conveight 1814 by Joseph B. Bowles.)

RESCUERS WITH OXYGEN HEL METS REACH CHARRED BOD-IES OF TRAINMEN.

9 AMERICANS AMONG VICTIMS

Death of Nine Americans and 40 Na tives in Mexican Tunnel Is Laid to Doors of Maximo Castillo. Noted Bandit Leader.

Cumbre, Chihuahua, Mexico.-Nothing but charred bodies and buttons were found by the rescuing party which, with the aid of oxygen helmets and pulmoters, succeeded in penetrating the Cumbre tunnel from the south portal as far as the locomotive and first two cars of the passenger train. These are supposed to be the remains of the engineer and fireman of the illfated passenger train. They probably were killed when their engine crashed into the burning freight train, which had been pushed into the tonel by Castillo's bandits several hours be-

Earth and rock are still falling, making explorations extremely dangerous. and there is a constant fear that other lives may be added to those already lost by cave-ins after the rescuers have penetrated the tunnel for some distance.

The wreckage is now covered by from 5 to 10 feet of earth, and the only hope of finding bodies is that they may have been covered with earth before having been reached by the flames, which, judging from experiences, is not probable, as for the whole distance traversed not a particle of the woodwork of all the cars burned was found.

Juanez.-The nine Americans and 40 Mexicans, whose fate has been a mystery since the destruction of the Cumbre tunnel, were suffocated. This information was received at the headquarters of the Mexican Northwestern railroad. The tragedy is laid tt the doors of Meximo Castillo, the bandit

Two Mexicans, who left the train at Cumbre, say the passenger was not held up, but ran in the tunnel innocent of danger. Castillo failed to leave warning that he had set a freight train on fire in the tunnel

Railroad men here and in El Paso are furious at Castillo's act. Last week 22 of his men were captured and executed by the rebels, and apparently in revenge, he captured the freight train, ran it into the south end of the tunnel about 300 feet, and there set fire to it.

The passenger train entered the death trap from the north unsuspectingly, probably traveling at its usual rate of about 15 miles an hour. When the engineer discovered the trap it was too late. Just what his actions were will be known only after an ex-

Castillo's failure to send back warnings of his act is regarded as the most crue! and murderous act of his career of outlawry and there is a disposition here to criticise Gen. Francisco Villa for not having crushed him long ago.

Two Mexican cowboys were responsible for a report that all had escaped and that the Americans were being held for ransom. There was rejoicing at this, but the jubilation was short lived

First Canadian Wool Arrives. Ogdensburg, N. Y .- The first cargo

of Canadian raw wool imported under the new turiff law has reached here and weighs 55,000 pounds.

San Antonio, Tex .- Returning unexpectedly to their country home, 18 les south of San Antonio. Charles Paumberger, president of the San Antonio Portland Cement company, and harles A. Baumberger, his son, the latter president of the Alamo Cement ompany, found S Virum Brales, a Spanish priest of the Catholic church, I think of you!" sported Mr. Blobthe boose. What they saw prompted either the father or son to shoot. and the priest fell in the front yard, a mind is what you were bord

Waitresses Militant in Strike. higago - Alembers of the waitress. union who were arrested when atupting to boycott downtown resaurants where strikes have been ordered announced that they will go on another strike if they are con-

Plan Portable Churches,

Topeka, Kan - Two portable churchs were ordered to be placed in suburbs of Kansas City. When better churches are needed boits will be cosened, the buildings taken down and shipped to new fields

Bull's Attack Fatal to Farmer,

Tonganoxie, Kan - William Loomis, 3 years old, a wealthy farmer, died from injuries received when he was gored by a bull at his home near here. comis was attacked when he stepped into the feed lot.

Three Balloons Enter Race. New York - Three ballcons have been entered by the Imperial Acro club of Germany in the Gordon Bennett race, which is to start from Kansas City, Mo, next October, according to the Aero Club of America.

Mon Fight On Their Stomachs Napoleon so said. A man with a weak stomach is pretty sure to be a poor fighter. It is difficult—almost impossible—for snyone, man or woman, if digertion is poor, to succeed in business or socially—or to enjoy life. In tablet or liquid form

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elps weak stomachs to strong, healthy action— elps them to digest the food that makes the good, ch, red blood which nourishes the entire body.

This vegetable remedy, to a great extent, puts
e liver into activity—cils the machinery of
e human system so that those who spend their working hours at the desk,
hind the counter, or in the home are rejuvenated into vigorous health.

POSSIBILITY OF

Actor Had Been Called on So Often That Further Assistance Was Out of the Question.

When "September Morn" was in its final week of rehearsal a bare spot in act III. gave unbounded annoyance to the actors, and the managers, the librettist, who was appealed to again and again to do something to brighten a scene which was simply talk, and yet could not be cut out without throwing awry the stage director's scheme of songs, dances and costume changes. The librettist at length made this appeal to "Dave" Lewis, the star of the piece:

"Say, old fellow, you've been a comedian for 20 years and must have a trunkful of hokum. Won't you dig down into it and fish up something that will help us over this spot?" Mr. Lewis' answer was:

T've been an actor for 20 years, and I had a trunkful of hokum. But I've dug down so often fixing up the first and second acts that the trunk's empty and there's a hole in the bot-

### ITCHING TERRIBLE ON LIMB

R F. D No. 3. Clarkfield, Minn.-"My trouble was of long standing. It started with some small red and yellow spots about the size of a pin head on my leg and every morning there was a dry scale on top covering the affected part and when those scales were falling off the itching was more than I could stand at times. The first year I did not mind it so much as it was only itching very badly at times, but the second year it advanced all around my leg and the itching was terrible. I had to be very careful to have my clothing around the affected part very loose. At night time I often happened to scratch the sore in my sleep. Then I had to stand up, get out of bed and walk the floor till the spell

"I bought lots of salves and tried many different kinds of medicine but without any success. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a fifty-cept box of Cuticura Ointment and when I had used them I was nearly over the itching. But I kept on with the Cuticura Soap for six weeks and the cure was (Signed) S. O. Gorden. complete."

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world Sample of each card "Cuticura, Dept. L. Boston."-Adv.

Disproving a Proverb.

Lady Cook (Tennessee Claffin) was talking in Pittsburgh about time's "Woman used to wear the hoop

skirt," she said, "and the wind blew it up outrageously. She now wears the slashed skirt, a much more modest affair.

"Time changes all things," ended Lady Cook. "I said to a young man the other day

" Distance lends enchantment." "'But not,' he answered, when you're taking your girl home in a tax-

Many School Children Are Sickly. Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the

Uncomplimentary. "I've a half mind to tell you what

"I'mph" replied Mr. Swatley "Half

Only One "BROMO QUININE" To get the ground, call for full maps. LANA TIVE ISMAN QUINTINE. Lock for algorithm of E. W. GROND. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Tame. "What do you think of football"

"Oh, it's rather tame," replied the militant suffragette.

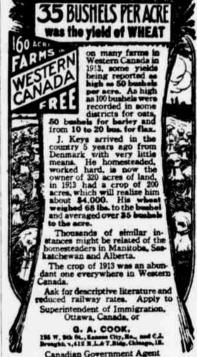
Ever notice that the fellow who despices wealth usually wants to borrow a quarter?

If life is not worth living, death is not worth dying.

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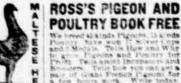
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